

GUATEMALA

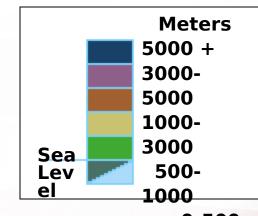
- 1996 Peace
 Treaty ended 36year guerilla war
- Developing economy
- Natural Disasters
 - Volcanic eruptions
 - Earthquakes



Topography

Climate

Tropical; hot, humid in lowlands; cooler in highlands



0-500 Depressio

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Mostly mountains with narrow coastal plains and rolling limestone plateau (Peten)

lowest point: Pacific Ocean

0 m

highest point: Volcan

Taiumulco 4 211 m

07.0

- Industries
 - Agriculture
 - Textiles primarily in Guatemala City
- Water
 - Surface water contaminated with raw sewage, industrial waste, and runoff
- Food
 - Contaminated seafood caused by algal toxins, sometimes seen as red tides

- Air
 - Vehicle emissions in Guatemala City
 - Annual spring burning of agricultural lands
 - Volcano eruptions
- Soil
 - Localized contamination near industry and waste disposal sites

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage or runoff

Guatemala: Diseases of **Operational Importance**

- Intermediate risk country
 - Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and water-borne: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A
 - Vector-borne: dengue fever, malaria

Guatemala: Diseases of **Operational Importance**

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food and water-borne: cholera, protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis E, typhoid/ paratyphoid fever
 - Vector-borne: Chagas disease, leishmaniasis, onchocerciasis, Venezuelan equine encephalitis
 - Sexually transmitted: gonorrhea/chlamydia, hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS
 - Water contact: leptspirosis
 - Respiratory: tuberculosis
 - Animal contact: rabies